REMARKS

In response to the RCE filed July 19, 2007, the Examiner has mailed a non-final Office Action on October 5, 2007. In the Office Action the Examiner has rejected pending claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,177,931) in view of document W3C, Core Techniques for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0, and document HTML for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0, both of November 2000.

In the present response, claims 1-18 remain pending in the application. Applicants request reconsideration in view of the following remarks.

35 U.S.C. § 103

With respect to the finding by the Examiner that claims 1-18 are unpatentable over Alexander et al. in view of the W3C Guidelines, Applicant respectfully disagree.

As noted in the previous response, independent claim 1 clearly recites *that navigation over the second display portion **replaces** previously displayed data fields with a display of current data fields along the Z axis from the second display portion.* In other words, as the cursor moves over the second display portion, the data fields represented in the second display portion is displayed along the Z axis, replacing previously displayed data fields, without the need to first press a "select" button. Support for this can be found from page 5 (line 21) to page 6 (line 2) of the present application. The EPG of the present invention, if the Examiner may note, provides a third axis 10 (i.e., in the z direction) to permit movement and selection in three dimensions. As illustrated in Fig. 2, multiple datafields or pages, such as pages 4, 12, and 14 are stacked upon one another and movement between the pages is along the z-axis (page 5, lines 16-20).

Furthermore, as noted starting on page 5 (line 28), "Z axis navigation only requires one key press." As such, movement along the z axis from, for example, page 4 to page 12 or from page 12 to page 14 requires only one key press.

To illustrate, as noted on page 5 (line 24) "movement in the z direction is by movement of a cursor along menu bar 16." The menu bar, as the Examiner may note, is the second display portion (see page 5, lines 22-23). This movement in the z direction

(i.e., along the second display portion) changes the view in the first display portion (i.e., the page being shown) (page 6, lines 4-5). Thus, as illustrated in Fig. 3, when one key press is made to move or navigate the cursor from, for instance, the top box, to the middle in menu bar 16 (i.e., along the second display portion), the view is changed from page 4 to page 12 (i.e, along the z-axis) without the need to perform a second key press of, for instance, a "select" key, as required by the prior art.

Applicants agree with Examiner that Alexander et al. fail to teach *that navigation over the second display portion replaces previously displayed data fields with a display of current data fields along the Z -axis from the second display portion.* In order to navigate along the Z axis, Alexander et al. require that after pressing a key to move the cursor to the display portion having particular data items to be displayed, a select key must subsequently be pressed to invoke display of those particular data items along the Z axis. In other words, when the Alexander et al. cursor is navigated over the navigation bar 20, the Z axis data fields associated with the highlighted portion of the navigation bar 20 cannot be displayed unless and until the "select" key 42 is pressed.

However, Applicants respectfully disagree with the assertion by the Examiner that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use the W3C Guidelines and style sheets to create Alexander's EPG, so that the navigation bar 20 in Fig. 1 of Alexander et al. is created as a document for the navigation mechanism, as taught in the W3C Guidelines Alternative Pages section, so that when a user tabs the cursor to item "schedule", the content window "schedule" is displayed as shown in Fig. 6 of Alexander et al.

If the Examiner may note, the W3C Guidelines specifically describe techniques for authoring accessible HTML content for web development. The utilization of HTML and scripts, as set forth in the W3C Guidelines, requires the use of a browser as an interface. Although the EPG in Alexander et al. has the ability to access the Internet for content, the EPG in Alexander et al. does not have the ability to display HTML or run java script as required in the W3C Guidelines. Moreover, there is neither any teaching nor disclosure within the W3C Guidelines whether an EPG, such as that in Alexander et

al., can be modified to include scripting features and HTML in the manner taught by the W3C Guidelines.

Since the EPG in Alexander et al. do not have the ability to display HTML or run the java script technology set forth in the W3C Guidelines, the EPG in Alexander et al. would not be able to permit content or data items of a display portion (i.e., field) to be displayed upon tabbing or navigation of the cursor over the field of interest, in the manner set forth in claim 1.

Furthermore, even if one were to combine the technology in the W3C Guidelines with that being taught in Alexander et al., Applicants submit that the EPG in Alexander et al. would still not be able to permit content or data items of a display portion (i.e., field) to be displayed upon tabbing or navigation of the cursor over the field of interest. In particular, the W3C Guidelines is for operation within a web environment. On the other hand, the EPG in Alexander et al. is for operation on a VCR or DVR. This, in addition to the inability to display HTML or run java script, would prevent or make it difficult for Alexander et al. to incorporate the technology provided in the W3C Guidelines into their EPG to permit movement in the z axis in the manner set forth in claim 1. Alexander et al. would still require that the "select" button be pressed in order to move in the z axis.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that a person of ordinary skill in the art reading Alexander et al. and the W3C Guidelines would not find it obvious to modify Alexander et al. in the manner taught by the W3C Guidelines, so as to modify Alexander et al. to permit the content of the "schedule" window to be displayed when a user tabs the cursor to the "schedule" window, as suggested by the Examiner.

Claims 2-7 are dependent from claim 1. As such, claims 2-7 must be read to are also not anticipated by Alexander et al.

Independent claims 8 and 13 are directed to a method for displaying an interactive graphics interface on a display screen. Similar to independent claim 1, claim 8, as previously presented, recites *that navigation over the second display view* **replaces** *previously displayed data with a display of current data from the second display view along the third navigational axis*, and claim 13, as previously presented, recites *that navigation over the second display view* **replaces** *previously displayed data with a*

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display of current data from the second display view along the Z axis. As noted above, as the cursor moves over the second display portion along the third navigational axis (i.e., the Z axis), the data fields represented in the second display portion is displayed, replacing previously displayed data fields, without the need to first press a "select" button.

As conceded by the Examiner and noted by Applicants above, Alexander et al. cannot move in the Z direction in the manner set forth in the present application. In particular, when the Alexander et al. cursor is navigated over the navigation bar 20, the Z axis data fields associated with the highlighted portion of the navigation bar 20 cannot be displayed unless and until the "select" key 42 is pressed.

Moreover, Alexander et al. do not have the ability to display HTML or run the java script technology set forth in the W3C Guidelines. To that end, the EPG in Alexander et al. would not be able to permit content or data items of a display portion (i.e., field) to be displayed upon tabbing or navigation of the cursor over the field of interest, in the manner set forth in claims 8 and 13.

Accordingly, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not find it obvious combine the teachings of the W3C Guidelines with that of Alexander et al. to obtain the inventions set forth in independent claims 8 and 13. Applicants, therefore, submit that claims 8 and 13 cannot be rendered obvious by Alexander et al. in view of the W3C Guidelines.

Likewise, claims 9-12 are dependent from claim 8, and claims 14-18 are dependent from claim 13. These claims therefore must be read to include the limitations of their base claims. Thus, if followed to their logical conclusion, these claims also cannot be rendered obvious by Alexander et al. in view of the W3C Guidelines.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants submit that the pending claims, as previously presented, clearly and distinctly set forth the subject matter of the present invention, and are not rendered obvious by Alexander et al. in view of the W3C Guidelines.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that the claims are in condition for allowance. Withdrawal of the pending rejections, and early and favorable reconsideration are respectfully solicited. In the event that a telephone conversation would further prosecute and/or expedite allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (617) 310-6000.

Applicants do not believe that any fee or extension is required. However, should any other fee or extension be required, the Examiner is authorized charge Deposit Account No. 50-2678 to cover any such fee or extension.

Respectfully submitted,

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